Natural Resources Interim Committee Meeting

Water Management Law in Idaho

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Prior Appropriation Doctrine

- Rights to the use of water in Idaho are governed by the Prior Appropriation Doctrine. Art. 15, & 3, Idaho Const.
- All surface and ground waters are the property of the State whose duty it is to supervise their appropriation and allotment to those diverting the water to any beneficial use. I.C. 42-101 & 42-226.
- As between appropriators, the first in time is first in right. I.C. 42-106 & 42-226.

Types of Water Rights

- Permits
- Licenses
- Statutory Claims (I.C. 42-243)
- Beneficial Use Claims (SRBA)
- Decrees

Elements of Water Right

- Source
- Priority Date
- Rate of Diversion
- Nature of Use
- Season of Use
- Point of Diversion
- Place of Use



Elements of Water Right Priority Date

- Determines who gets water during times of shortage
- Date Water Right Established
 - » Relates back to application filing date if right based on the permit process
 - Date of first diversion and application to beneficial use if right based on the nonstatutory "beneficial use" method of appropriation

Elements of Water Right Nature of Use

- All uses require a recorded water right except:
 - Domestic ground water (limited to 13,000 gpd and ½ acre) (I.C. 42-111)
 - Other ground water uses if use within 0.04 cfs and 2,500 gpd (I.C. 42-111)
 - » In-stream livestock watering (I.C. 42-113)

Types of Water Rights

- Statutory Claims
 - For water uses initiated prior to the mandatory permit dates:
 - ✓ Surface Water: May 20, 1971
 - **✓** Ground Water: March 25, 1963
 - IDWR "4000" series numbered rights
 - Claims not confirmed until decreed
 - Curtailed first in times of shortage

Types of Water Rights

- Beneficial Use Claims (SRBA)
 - Expansion Claims (I.C. 42-1426)
 - claim filed in adjudication for expanded use initiated after mandatory permit dates but before 11/19/1987
 - no additional rate of flow
 - condition advancing priority date to 1994 to prevent injury to other rights

Water Right Transfers

- Change in Recorded Right
 - » Nature of Use
 - » Place of Use
 - » Point of Diversion
 - » Period of Use
- Requires Application & IDWR Approval
- Exception: SRBA Accomplished Transfers completed prior to 11/19/87 (I.C. 42-1425)

Water Right Transfers

- Transfer Criteria (I.C. 42-222)
 - » No injury to other rights
 - » No enlargement or expansion
 - » Beneficial use
 - Consistent with conservation practices
 - » Local Public Interest

Drought Emergency Transfers

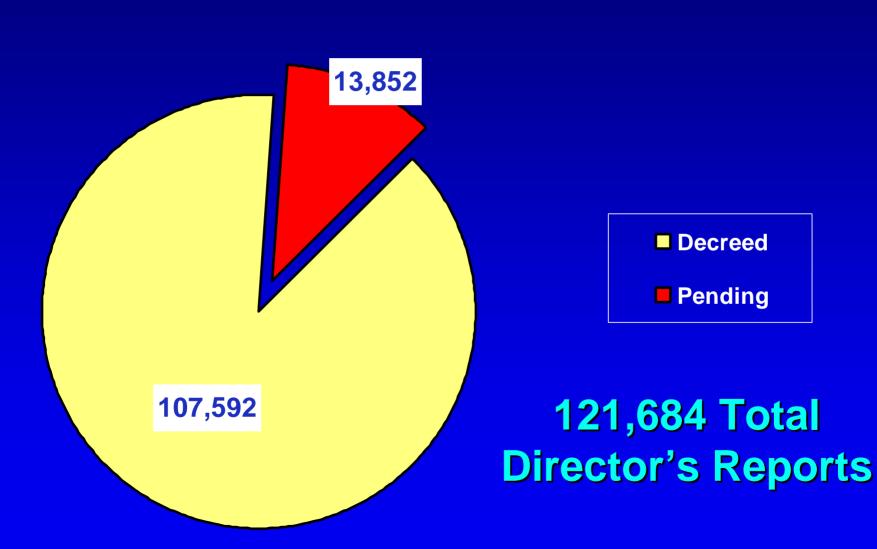
- Temporary Transfers or Exchanges (I. C. 42-222A)
 - » Approved drought declaration
 - >> \$50 application fee
 - » no advertising required
 - » Approved only for replacement supplies
 - Unstacking of rights generally not allowed

Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA)

 State Court determination of all claims to the use of water within the Snake River Basin Drainage in Idaho by the Fifth Judicial District Court in Twin Falls (SRBA District Court)

» Commenced Nov. 19, 1987

SRBA Summary as of March 8, 2004



Water Management Authority

State Water Districts

The Director of IDWR has direction and control of the distribution of surface and ground water from all natural water sources within a water district.

- » Distribution accomplished through watermasters under supervision of Director
- Water is distributed in accordance with the prior appropriation doctrine
- » Measuring devices and headgates required
- » Compliance through NOVs or curtailment

I.C. 42-602.

Water Management Authority

Outside of Water Districts

The Director may regulate and enforce compliance with water rights

- » May order installation of measuring devices and headgates (I.C. 42-701)
- Issue notices of violation for water uses not in accordance with a water right, and require compliance (I.C. 42-351 & 42-1701B)
- » Regulate the use of ground water rights pursuant to I.C. 42-237a(g)

Water Districts

- General Duties of Watermaster:
 - 1) deliver water in accordance with water right priority dates
 - authority to control/regulate diversion works
 - 2) measure and report diversions under water rights
 - 3) provide annual reports of expenses and water delivered
 - 4) report and control unauthorized diversions

Conjunctive Management

- IDWR's Conjunctive Management Rules (IDAPA 37.03.11) define conjunctive management as the
 - "Legal and hydrologic integration of administration of the diversion and use of water under water rights from surface and ground water sources, including areas having a common ground water supply."
- Rules promulgated by IDWR through negotiated rulemaking in 1994 pursuant to I.C. 42-603

Critical Ground Water Areas

I.C. 42-233a

"Critical ground water area" defined as any ground water basin, or designated part thereof, not having sufficient ground water to provide a reasonably safe supply for irrigation of cultivated lands, or other uses in the basin at the then current rates of withdrawal, or rates of withdrawal projected by consideration of valid and outstanding applications and permits, as may be determined and designated, from time to time, by the Director of IDWR.

Ground Water Management Areas

I.C. 42-233b

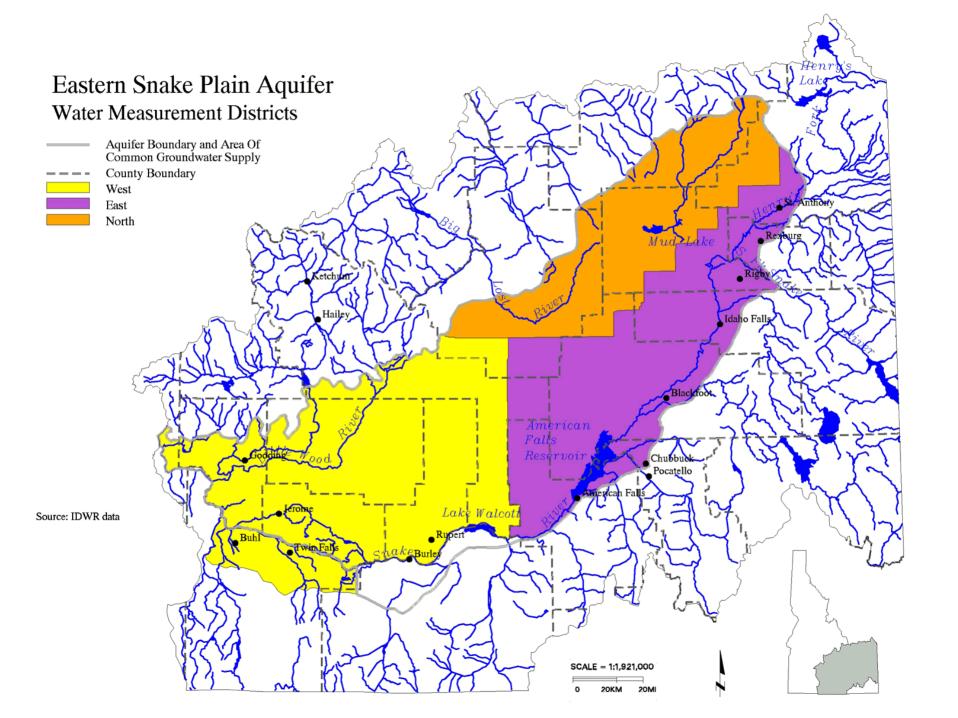
"Ground water management area" defined as any ground water basin or designated part thereof which the director of the Department of Water Resources has determined may be approaching the conditions of a critical ground water area.

Other Types of Districts

- Water Measurement Districts
- Irrigation Districts
- Ground Water Districts
- Ground Water Management Districts
- Recharge Districts
- Water and Sewer Districts
- Other Water Distribution Entities Canal Companies Ditch Companies Lateral Associations

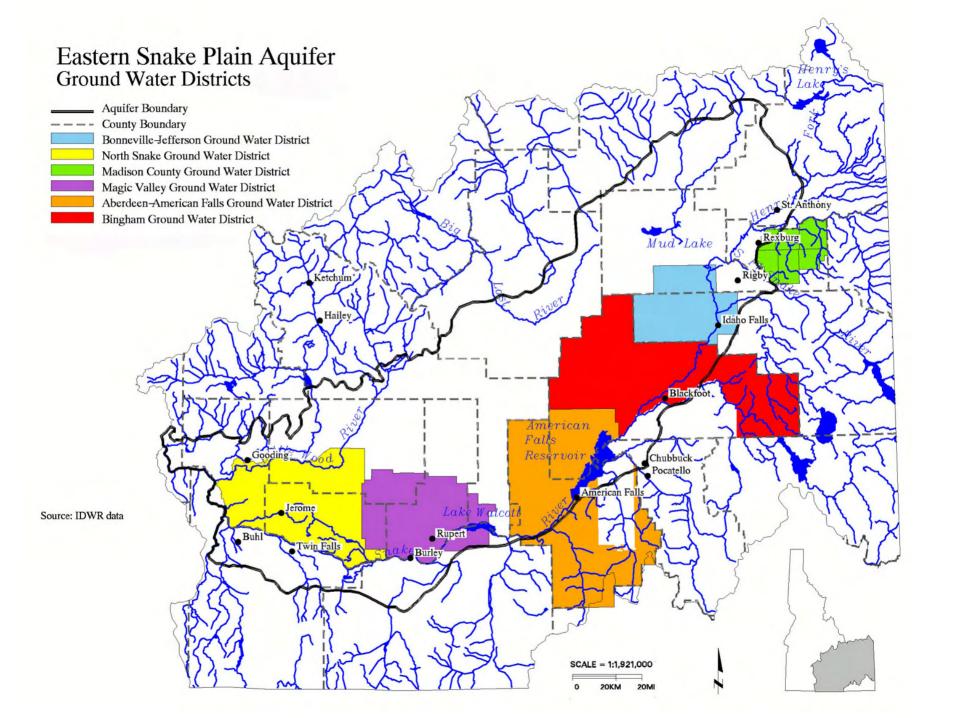
Water Measurement Districts

- Three districts created in 1996 by IDWR Director for measurement and reporting water use only (I.C. 42-706)
- Created in areas where water rights not yet adjudicated and Water Districts not formed
- Hydrographers elected annually to provide measurement and reporting services



Ground Water Districts

- Created under legislation enacted in 1995 for purpose of organizing and representing ground water users (Ch. 52, Title 42, Idaho Code)
- Six districts created and currently active
- Users may join as full members or for mitigation only
- Similar to Irrigation Districts in creation and organization



Recharge Districts

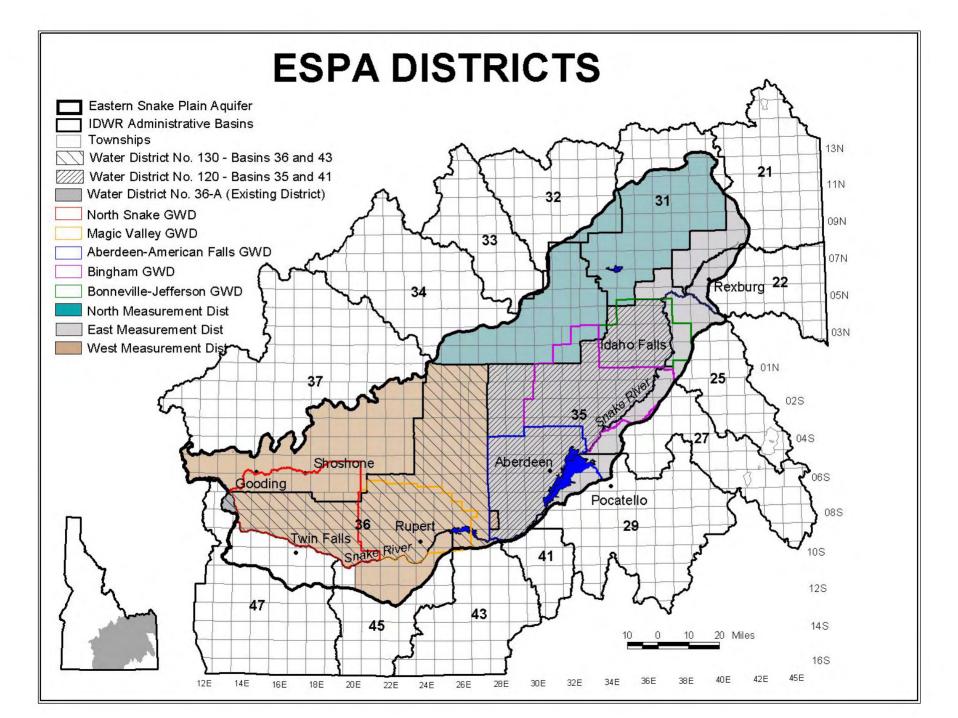
- Chap. 42, Title 42, Idaho Code, enacted in 1978, authorizes formation of an aquifer recharge district
- Lower Snake River Aquifer Recharge District formed in Jerome, Lincoln and Gooding Counties
- Purpose: increase available ground water and enhance spring flows in Hagerman Valley

Recharge District Authority

- In 1985, the Legislature extended to irrigation districts authority to construct and operate recharge projects. (I.C. 43-343)
- In 1994, similar authority was extended to ground water districts. (I.C. 42-5225)
- Also in 1994, the Legislature recognized recharge as a beneficial use of water by any person. (I.C. 42-4201A)

Irrigation Districts

- Usually created for purpose of new irrigation development or acquiring existing irrigation projects (Title 43, Idaho Code)
- Currently about 55 active districts
- Irrigation districts normally hold water rights and own diversion facilities and infrastructure
- Annual assessments made against the lands served by the district



Canal and Ditch Companies

- Private companies formed for purpose of constructing or acquiring diversion works, ditches and/or storage facilities (example: Carey Act companies)
- Formed, organized as private companies
- Users own shares in companies
- Assessments based on shares to pay costs of operation and maintenance
- May employ own "watermasters" or ditch riders to manage and deliver water

Lateral Associations

Chapter 13, Title 42, Idaho Code

- Formed for purpose of maintenance and delivery of water on canal or ditch laterals
- Annual meetings, budgets, assessments, and election of lateral manager and other officers
- Director of IDWR can appoint lateral managers

Water and Sewer Districts

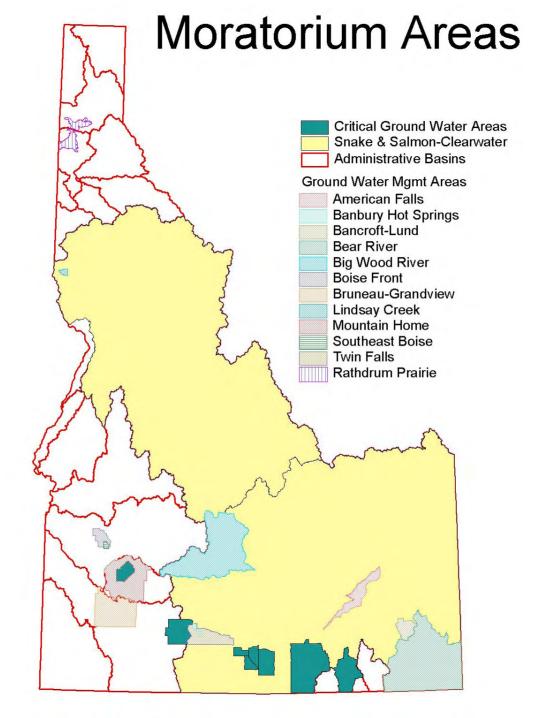
Chapter 32, Title 42, Idaho Code

Created by order of court upon petition of taxpayers owning property within proposed area. Created for purpose of supplying water for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes, or for sewage disposal purposes.

(No IDWR jurisdiction. Numerous districts in Idaho.)

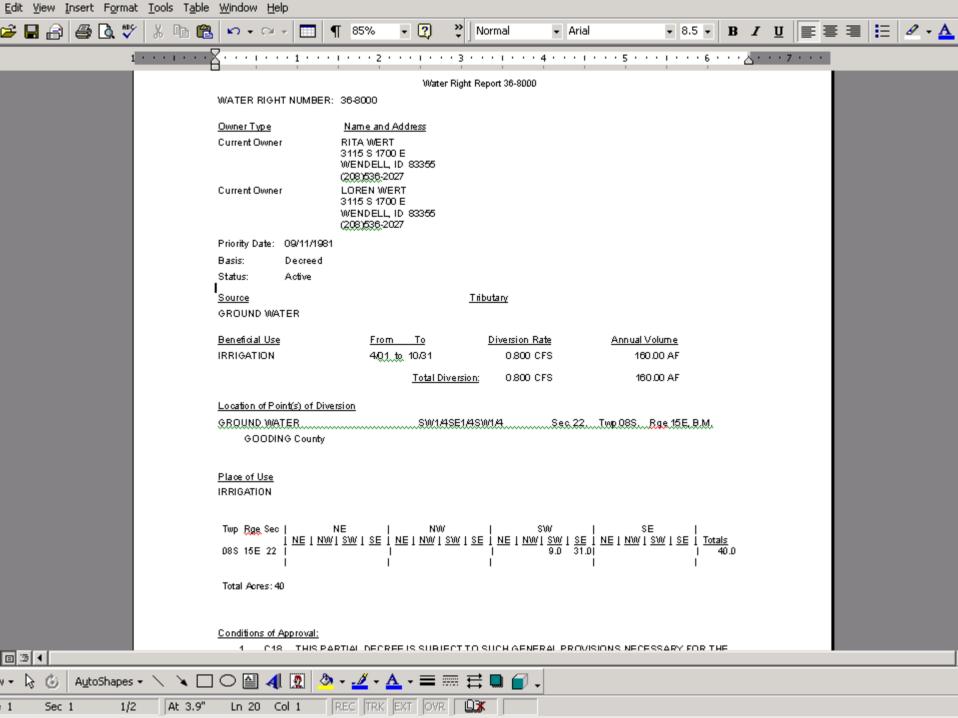
Water Right Moratoriums

- May be established by Director to suspend issuance of new water right permits or further development under existing permits
 - Surface Water test: "as necessary to protect existing vested water rights" (I.C. 42-1805(7))
 - Solution Services of the reasonably anticipated average rate of future annual recharge (I.C. 42-237a(g))

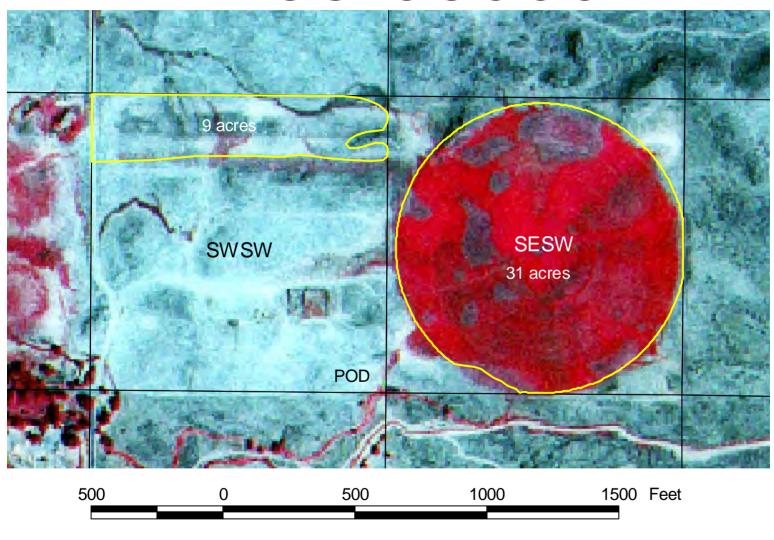


How to Research Water Rights?

- IDWR's Web Site
 - >> www.idwr.state.id.us
- Call or visit an IDWR Office



36-08000





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Map prepared by: Carter Fritschle Date prepared: 08/13/1998 1987-1988 NAPP photography

